

4/24/67

CATEGORIES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS IN THE IS&R SYSTEM  
(April 19, 1967 - meeting - revision)

The following categories will be used to classify all materials in the system:

1. Cancer -- Tobacco Reference
2. Cancer -- No-Tobacco Reference
3. Respiratory System (No Cancer) -- Tobacco Reference
4. Respiratory System (No Cancer) -- No-Tobacco Reference
5. Cardiovascular System (No Cancer) -- Tobacco Reference
6. Cardiovascular System (No Cancer) -- No-Tobacco Reference
7. Miscellaneous -- Tobacco Reference
8. Miscellaneous -- No-Tobacco Reference
9. Medical Opinion

Use of the category system results in more efficient storage and retrieval since it reduces the number of documents and descriptors to be searched.

An article may be stored either in one category or in several categories. For example, an article dealing with cancer and tobacco, cardiovascular system and tobacco, and respiratory system and tobacco, would go into categories 1, 3 and 5.

An article dealing specifically with "total mortality" but not with any individual diseases (e.g., Hammond & Horn, Part I) would be stored in category 7 in the case of a tobacco reference and in category 8 if tobacco, smoking, or nicotine were not mentioned.

Category 9, which may not be combined with any of the first 8 categories, will be used to store editorials, letters, comments to the press, or other documents expressing an opinion in the absence of a formal presentation of clinical or experimental findings, found in the scientific press.

#### DEFINITION OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY, TERTIARY, AND QUATERNARY DESCRIPTORS

The ANNOTATION presents the nature and scope of the document and its major findings, and to the extent possible, in approximately 100 words or less, the major opinions, major concessions, major beneficial effects, Helpful Information and major conclusions found in the document.

PRIMARY DESCRIPTORS reflect the nature and scope of the document and its major findings.

SECONDARY DESCRIPTORS reflect fully the author's methods, results, opinions, concessions, conclusions, and beneficial effects and Helpful Information. Causation will appear as a secondary descriptor.

TERTIARY DESCRIPTORS refer to physical effects and clinical observations in relation to tobacco and non-tobacco use which do not appear in either the primary, secondary or quaternary descriptors. When the author reports physical effects or clinical observations using such modifying terms as "increased", "decreased", "unchanged", "normal", or "abnormal", descriptors will be so modified to reflect the corresponding concepts. Descriptors will not be modified when the author gives no interpretation to reported values. All other user oriented data presented without discussion or interpretation will also be given TERTIARY DESCRIPTORS.

QUATERNARY DESCRIPTORS refer to remote subject matter mentioned by the author with or without related data; also included are all geographic references. The country of residence of the authors and the language of original publication will also appear in this column. If a document is simultaneously published in more than one language, of which one is the English language, the article will be indexed as "English language". The findings of other authors to which an author refers with a bibliographic citation will not be indexed; instead, it is contemplated that relevant articles will themselves, eventually, be included in the system. If the document was originally presented at a Scientific Meeting, Proceeding, Conference, etc., this will appear as a quaternary descriptor.

## DEFINITION OF DESCRIPTORS AND DESCRIPTOR COMPONENTS

<u>Male data</u>	this indicates the presence of male numerical information
<u>Female data</u>	this indicates the presence of female numerical information
<u>Male-female data</u>	this indicates the presence of male and female numerical information
<u>Sex ratio change</u>	indicates data reporting widening or narrowing of sex ratio
<u>Sex factors</u>	this is a general term used for articles discussing sex differences, in whole or in part, and not presenting a mere quantitative ratio
<u>Number descriptors</u>	<p>The number of cases, subjects, or animals in the study will be indicated by:</p> <p><u>one</u> <u>ten</u> - for numbers up to 10 and more than one <u>hundred</u> - for numbers up to 100 and more than 10 <u>thousand</u> - for numbers up to 1,000 and more than 100 <u>ten thousand</u> - for numbers up to 10,000 and more than 1,000 <u>hundred thousand</u> - for numbers up to 100,000 and more than 10,000 <u>hundred thousand plus</u> - for numbers higher than 100,000</p>
<u>A</u>	The A, used only following another descriptor, indicates that the descriptor refers to animals.
<u>Dose response</u>	this refers to the relationship, in the author's opinion between the dose administered and the effect obtained; this will be modified by either "positive", when a positive relationship is stated or "negative", if the relationship is stated to be lacking or negative.
<u>Smoking amount</u>	this term, often found in conjunction with "smoking duration", refers to the number of packs per day or a similar quantitative measure, including modifiers such as "heavy" or "light". This term refers to any type of quantitative data or statement.
<u>Etiology</u>	this term will not be used, being replaced by "causation".
<u>Beneficial effect claimed</u>	this term is understood to refer to claimed beneficial effects of tobacco use.
<u>Adverse effect claimed</u>	this term will not be used, but will appear in the Thesaurus followed by all of the claimed adverse effects present in the system.

Concession

this term is used as a modifying term when the author is admitting to a deficiency, limitation or doubt, as to a claimed adverse effect.

HI

this is used after another descriptor and stands for helpful information.

Association

Negative association

Nonassociation

refers to the presence of a direct or inverse relationship between the occurrence of two variables or the absence of any relationship.

Causation 1

this indicates a definite expression of opinion that an agent named causes, to some degree, the disease listed; this term can be followed by NPB, which stands for "no proof but" and is used to show that the author expressed an opinion in the admitted absence of evidence.

Causation 2

this term indicates that the author either feels that the causation of the disease is still unknown, fails to come to any conclusion about the causation of the disease, or makes only inconclusive statements such as that a causal relationship is suggested. In the former two instances Causation 2 will be modified by HI.

Causation 3

this indicates a definite expression of opinion that the agent named plays no significant role in the causation of the disease.

### CITATION INFORMATION

I. The following information (listed in order of appearance) is presented above the annotation:

A. Accession Number: Line 1, far left

B. Category Number(s): Line 1, far right

C. Title of Article: All caps

- 1) If the original document is in a foreign language, the English title is used and is followed by the original language in parentheses; e.g., (German).
- 2) If the document annotated is a translation, the English title is used and is followed by "Translated from" and the original language, the entire phrase in parentheses; e.g., (Translated from German).
- 3) Any sub-title is included immediately after the main title, separated from it by a colon (:).

D. Source of Article: Journal      Volume (Number):      inclusive pages,  
year; e.g., New Eng J Med      275(25): 1413-1419, 1966

E. Author(s): All caps

- 1) All author names are inverted (last name first followed by initials).
- 2) A slash (/) separates the primary (senior) author from all of the secondary authors.
- 3) After another slash are listed the names of all tertiary authors, i.e., individuals to whom credit is given (in the body of the paper or in the footnotes) for contributing to the work.
- 4) If an article has no secondary authors, the primary and tertiary authors are separated by two slashes.

II. The institutional affiliations (All caps) of the primary and secondary authors are presented below the annotation:

A. The affiliation(s) of the primary author is separated from those of the secondary authors by a slash. All other affiliations are separated by a semi-colon (;).

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